NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

ADVERTISEMENTS. - For Auctions see third page,

General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Friday evening, June 7, 1850, at 8 o'clock E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chaleman.

JACOR E. HOWARD. Secretaries.

To CARRIERS - The sale or transfer of any route on The Tribune must be made through the proprieties, at the lication effice. Any as a or transfer made through any or channel will not be recognised by the proprieties, sons interested in the delivery of other papers will be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to jurchase to on The Tesbene.

THE TRIBUNE IN THE COURTEY, Persons wishing the Daily Tribune during their temporary absence from the city, may have it sent to them by paying 50 cents per month, at the office.

### The Compromise-California in the Blouse.

The Editor of The Tribune writes us by telegraph from Washington last evening as

"Benton's motion to postpone the Compromise bill indefinitely will not be voted on for several days, and will pretty surely be defeated. Mr. Benton will make a speech on it on Monday.

"I count the Senate off 27 for the Compromise and 32 against it. Mr. Clay should know the Senate far better and he confidently believes it will pass.

"The House is filling up with reference to the struggle on the California bill, which will take place next Tuesday. I apprehend the discussion will be staved off a week or

"After four fierce glowing days without a cloud, we had a slight but refreshing shower at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

### In Congress, Yesterday.

The Senate yesterday continued the laudable business of voting upon amendments to the Omnibus bill. It is refreshing after the bottomless deluge of speeches at last to touch the dry land of Ayes and Nays. Still, these votes were not what we have wished to see, alltough our readers will notice that they present a confusion of parties and sections like that exhibited in the same body on Wednesday.

The first question was on the amendment of Mr. Dayton of N. J. to that of Mr. Walker of Wis. Mr. W.'s amendment prohibited Peon servitude in the Territories altogether, while that of Mr. Dayton only made future contracts of Peonage unlawful. On this question Mr. Seward was the principal speaker. His remarks were plain and forcible and of course in favor of entire abolition, but yet they failed to produce any effect. The vote being taken on Mr. Dayton's amendment it was lost, although several Slavery men voted for it in order to head off the more radical amendment of Mr. Walker. The Northern Doughfaces also went very much the same way as will be seen by reference to the Ayes and Nays. On the other hand many Southerners, who were determined that the thing should not be touched at all, voted with Chase, Corwin, Seward, Shields and others, against the amendment. Mr. Clay also voted with them.

Next, the question came up on Walker's amendment, and here again there was not a straight vote. For instance, Truman Smith and Daniel Webster voted Nay, no doubt from the conviction that the proposition intended an illegal inteference in a merely municipal institution, and from the fact that it annulled past contracts without providing any kind of indemnity for those who might suffer thereby. Of those who voted in the affirmative only one was from a Slave State, Mr. Spruance of Del.

Mr. Yulee then moved to amend the 10th section of the bill, which is that with which all these amendments have been connected, by adding to it from the Clayton Compromise, a clause extending over the Territories the Constitution and Laws of the United States. This was modified on the suggestion of Mr. Clay, so as to extend the Constitution alone, and passed by 30 to 24.

-It is remarkable that the only amendments to the bill, yet adopted, are of South-

Next came a vote more decisive than any other and to this we invite the especial attention of every man who professes to believe in Freedom. It was on an amendment offered by Mr. Baldwin of Conn. to the effect that the Mexican law abolishing Slavery in the territories should be declared in force there until altered or repealed by Congress. There was no debate and the vote was one to shew of what nature is the marrow in men who represent the North and West. On this amendment twenty-two Northern and one Southern Senator voted Ay, and twentyfive Southern and five Northern Senators voted Nay. Even such men as Bright, Douglas and Whitcomb stood up to the will of their constituents and supported the propoosition. Daniel Webster of Mass, and John H. Clarke of R. I. did not vote although they were in Washington, had been in the Senate previously and should have been in their places to say Ay on this important question. Samuel S. Phelps of Vermont is absent though if ever there were good reason why every member of Congress should be at his post it is now: John Wales of Del. is also absent.

The five Free-State Senators who voted against this proposition were Lewis Cass, D. S. Dickinson, A. C. Dodge and G. W. Jones of Iowa, and Daniel Sturgeon of Penn. all members of the pure "democracy" and all representing States which, if consulted on this question, would vote Ay by majorities so overwhelming that it would not be worth while for the Nays to be counted .-Had these recreants to everything but the plunder of office but been true to their duty,

the Bill would have been improved by at least this barrier against the encroachments of bondage.

-Once more we invoke for this vote, of which we have thus given an accurate and thorough analysis, the attention of serious men of all parties. Speeches are useful in their place, but they are only talk; votes are the real things, and remain in their effects long after the most eloquent harangues are forgotten. The above vote was a genuine test, and after it the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Robinson attempted unsuccessfully to fix the hour of meeting at 11 A. M. instead of noon, and Mr. Otis got through a resolution proposing to allow foreign vessels to unload at our ports. After this the stream of talk on the California question was continued through the day by Messrs. Tuck, Dimmick, Bowie and Dickey, so much to the satisfaction of the representatives of the people that at about 4 in the afternoon they took a recess till evening, in order to prepare themselves for a second course of the same.

The Evening Session was to begin at 8, but it was 9 when the Speaker called to order the thirty Members who were present. The hours of the evening were enjoyed by Mr. Meade of Va. and Mr. Hubbard of Ala. each of whom delivered himself according to his mental complexion. After listening to these discourses for three quarters of an hour an adjournment was carried.

### The French Electoral Law.

A careful examination of our foreign journals and correspondence only confirms our former impression that this law will pass, and that it will be followed by no revolutionary outbreak. The people feel that it is a direct violation of the Constitution, and that in a vital point, but they are aware that at the present hour the Socialist Democracy has command of means of victory far more efficacious and less fallible than insurrection. As Victor Hugo said in the Assembly, the passage of the law will recruit the weakened ranks of the Democracy from among the very friends of the Reaction, and the blow intended to avert the progress of the new ideas will only insure them a more tenacious life and a more omnipotent progress. Persecution and compression are the most futile barriers to the triumph of truth and freedom. This is a trite fact, taught by all history, but the French Government, with the host of monarchical plotters who support it, have yet to learn its force.

## BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Present to Mr. Clay-Foote, Rich'd K. Meade and the Compromise, &c. Special Disputch to The Tribune. Washington Thursday, June 6.

Mr. CLAY has received a magnificent gold watchchain, composed of lumps of native California gold, as a present from Thos. O. Larkin, U. S. Consul at Monterey, California. It is valued at \$250.

JAMES LYONS of Richmond has addressed a letter to Mr. FOOTE on the subject of the Compromise. He considers the Compromise Bill a hard bargain for the South, but is willing to accept it, if

it will bring permanent peace.

RICHARD K. MEADE has come down upon Ritchie and the Compromise. He disputes that it is as good as the Clayton bill, and thinks the South can get a better. He wants to save Texas, and let the Territories go; and says that Ritchie and Mr. Clay combined with the Free Soilers against the interests of the South. Mr. Ritchie defends himself in a long article, with the caption of " Bear and For-The event is exciting much interest.

# Orator

Washington, Thursday, June 6. Senator FOOTE has accepted the invitation of the Washington Monument Society, to deliver an Oration on the Fourth of July, in Monument-place.

### Nashville Convention. NASHVILLE, (Tenn ) Thursday, June 6.

The Convention met. The Secretary proceeded to call the States for

Resolutions, whereupon

Mr. Tucker of Va. presented a series of propositions from that State, declaring among other things, that territory of the United States belonged to the States-that Congress has no power to dispose of it for the benefit of citizens of one State to the exclusion of others—that the passage of such an exclusion should be resisted at all hazards-that the citizens of any territory alone have power to frame its government-that sojourners owning no part of ands and in territories, with no intention to reside there, are not citizens, and that no government framed by them is authorised; and the forcing such government upon the people of California by the aid of the military of the United States is practical enforcement of the Wilmot Proviso to resist to the last extremity.

. Mr. Claybrock of Va. said that the propositions had not been submitted. He thought, from the reading of them, they were of sufficient importance to be referred.

Mr. Irwin of Ala. offered a resolution in regard to fugitive Slaves, declaring that the people of the South were entitled to their rights to reclaim them under the Constitution, regardless of any Compromise of the other quarter. He also offered a resolution declaring that all the States were equally entitled to the same rights and privileges, and that Congress has no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of any State.

Mr. DUPONT (Florida) offered a resolution de claring it inexpedient in the view of the possibility of embarrassing the Southern Representatives in Congress, for this Convention to express an opinion to what measures shall call for resistance on the part of the South, recommending that in case Congress does not adjust the Slavery question satisfactorily, that another Convention be called at a future day

Mr. McLellan of Fla. offered a resolution denying to Congress the right to interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the people of the District, or in the Slave States, or in the Arsenals, Dock-Yards, &c. of the United States.

Mr. PEARSON of Fig. read a series of resolutions adopted at a public meeting in Florida.

Mr. Polk, of Tenn. offered the following resolu tion as an amendment to the Resolution of Mr. Campbell, of Ala. offered and referred yesterday objection having been made to it as an amendment to resolution not before the Convention-he offered as a distinct proposition, that in the event that the d, cannot be secured on the 36 partition proposed, cannot be secured on the 30° North latitude, this Convention does not latend to be misunderstood as expressing an opinion adverse to the plan of adjustment offered in the United States Senate by the Committee of 13, with such amendment thereto as may be made in accor-

The Resolutions were all referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and the Convention adjourn-

### ed to 10 o'clock, to-morrow. Maryland Cubernatorial Convention.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 6. The Whig Gubernstocial Convention assembled ere to-day, and was organized by appointing Jno. G. Chapman President, when, on motion, it was agreed to vote by ballot.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:-Clark, 39; Roman, 39; Ridgley, 21; Edge, 3, The second ballot was: Clark, 41; Roman 35;

Ridgley, 22; Edge, 4. Sixty-two votes was necessary for a choice. The Convention has adjourned until to morrow.

Clark stands the best chance of being chosen. Releasing of the Cuban Prisoners.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 5. Late advices from Havana state that the prisoners taken at the late expedition were to be reensed.

State of Elver-Obstruction to Navigation. The river at this place is so low as to prevent he regular line of boats from going above the city.

Burglary. CHARLESTON, Monday, June 3.

Mr. Alston's residence in this city was robbed on Friday night last of \$1,000 worth of plate.

## Intelligence from Tampa Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 1.
The steamer Col. Cross, which arrived here today from Tampa Bay, reports that the Indians were coming into Charlotte Harbor in large numbers, and so friendly as to lead to the belief that they will emigrate.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 6. Mr. James Mowton, Agent of the Gas Company, died here to-day.

### XXXIst CONGRESS .... First Session.

IN SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 9. Mr. CLAY presented resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Kentucky in favor of Union and Compromise, which the accompanied with a few remarks, stating that he believed an immense majority of the people of the country to be in favor of the plan of adjustment reported from the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. BADGER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution, fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock, which, after debate, was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Omnibus bill.

The question pending when the Senate adjourned yesterday was upon amendment by Mr. WALKER, to abolish Peonage, which Mr. DAYTON had moved to amend, by restricting its operation to Peonage growing out of future contracts.

Mr. SEWARD demanded the Yeas and Nays on the latter amendment, and said he should vote for abolishing Peon servitude: it was time as had

abolishing Peon servitude; it was time, as had been said by Mr. Clay, that the Senate had been six months endeavoring to admit California, and he had been all the days of these long months trying to arrest and prevent African Slavery; having failed in that, he deemed it not beneath their consideration to arrest and prevent the Slavery of the Indian to arrest and prevent the Slavery of the Indian race, the curse inflicted upon that race by Spain. It was said that the Senate did not know enough to act upon the question, but they knew enough to subvert the free Constitution of New Mexico and give it another; they ought then to know enough to give it a Constitution to abolish Slavery; they certainly knew that Peon servitude was Slavery; it was Slavery either voluntary or involuntary; Slavery created either by law or by contract; if by law, the law was vicious, void, and ought to be abolished; if by contract, the contract was void, for he held these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, and have certain undenis-

for he held these truths to be self-evident, that an men are created equal, and have certain nodeniable rights, and among these rights, is Liberty.

A desultory debate ensued upon me amendment, it being objected that Peonage is a municipal regulation, altogether a contract, of which the Senate knew nothing—which they could not meddle with to advantage, and which ought to be left entirely to the Landerwest of the Territories.

to the Legislatures of the Territories.

The question being taken on Mr. DAYTON's amendment, it was rejected—Yeays 23, Nays 26—

amendment, it was rejected—1 cays 23, Nays 20—
as follows:

§ YEAS—Atchison, Berrier, Bradbury, Clay, Clemens,
Cooper, Duris, (Mass) Dawson, Dayton, Dickinson, Dayslas, Felch, Hamim, Hunier, King, Mason, Miller, Morton,
Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wester, 1004, 23.
NAYS—Badger, Edidera, Bell, Benton, Borland, Butter,
Chase, Corwin, Davis, (Miss) Dodge, (Wheoneon, Dudge,
(Iowa, Foote, Houston, Jones, Mangum, Narvis, Peaco,
Pratt, Rusk, Securd, Shields, Soute, Turney, Upham, Walker,
Whitemby; 1014, 12

The above and the following votes we gives as reported by the Telegraph, except that we have distinguished the names of Northern men by marking them in Italics. !

The question recurring on Mr. Walker's amend-. Dickinson said he should vote against it ment, Mr. Dickinson said he aroud vate against it because it was calculated to embarrass the bill, and the subject was one that should be left to the discretion and intelligence of the Legislatures of the Territories. The amendment was then rejected

the Territories. The amendment was then rejected —Yeas 20, Nays 32, as follows:
YEAS—Baidein, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Corwin, Davis of Mass, Dedge of Wis, Dedge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamin, Jones, Nortis, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Upham, Walker.
NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Gay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Dicknaen, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusz, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Stargen, Turney, Underwood, Webster, Yalee.

Mr. YULER moved to amend the tenth section, by

Mr. YULEE moved to amend the tenth section, by Mr. YULEE moved to amend the tenth section, by adding the clause from the Clayton Compromise, extending the Constitution and laws of the United States over the Territories. He said his object was expressly to throw the two parties, North and South, upon their Constitutional rights in the Territories, and providing a means of procuring a judicial decision thereon.

. CLAY said that another section already provided for the extension of the laws so far as appli-cable, and he suggested that the Senator modify his amendment by simply including the Constitu-tion in the provisions of that section. He objected to the amendment, because he supposed no South-ern man doubted that the Constitution was extend-

ed to the Territories by treaty.

Mr. YULEE modified his smendment, as suggested by Mr. Clay, and the question being taken, after debate, in which the main objection urged to the

amendment was that it was unnecessary, it was adopted—Yeas 30, Nays 24. Mr. Ballbwis moved to amend the 27th section, by adding the following: "It being hereby intended to be declared that the Mexican law abolishing Slavery shall continue to be in force in said Terri-tories until altered or repealed by Congress." Mr. Baldwin addressed the Senate at length in support of the amendment, and, after some further de-bate, it was rejected, by year 23, nays 32, as fol-

iows:
Yeas-Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chaise, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass, Dayton, Dedge of Wis. Douglass, Felch, treem, Hale, Hamin, Miller, Norris, Secard, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Uphans, Water, Whitcomb.
NAVS-Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Butter, Cas., Clay, Ciemens, Davis of Miss, Dawson, Docknam, Dodge of Iswa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hutler, Jones, King, Mangun, Mason, Mortin, Pearce, Pratt, Russ, Seinsalan, Soule, Sturgeen, Tarney, Underwood, Yuloe.

The Schate then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By Bain's Electro-Chemical Telegraph. Mr. Robinson asked leave to offer a resolution to meet daily at eleven o'clock, from and after

londay.

Mr. Orrs offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to in-quire into the expediency of modifying the 18th section of the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tunnage, passed 1799, so as to allow foreign vessels to unload at any port of de-livery, and that they report by bill or otherwise. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the California ques-tion.

tion.

Mr. Tuck said that the majority were prevented by the minority from doing what is useful to the country. This was the very worst feature of aristocracy. He advocated the admission of California and Free Soil. He offered the Senate's Compromise, and stigmatized the Nashville Convention as a treasonable body.

Mr. DIEMICK said, if the non-intervention docation of Diemick said, if the non-intervention docation of Democracy had provailed, we would not trine of Democracy had prevailed, we would not have the present difficulty; Slavery does not exist

in Territories now. Let people have it or not, as they please; therefore, he was against the Wil-mot Provise.

not Provise.

Mr. Bowix maintained that, if any merit was at-Mr. Bowir maintained that, if any merit was attached to the cession of the North-west Territory it belenced to Maryland, rather than to Virginia and New York, and he proceeded to a true that the Slave States should have equal participation in the territories acquired from Mexico, and earnestly supported the Senate's Compromise.

Mr. Dickey made an earnest speech against Slavery, and in favor of the admission of California. The Committee here rose, and a recess was taken till 8 o'clock.

ken till 8 o'clock.

ken till so clock.

Nine o'clock.—The splendid chandelier gave light to nearly thirty members, when the Speaker at nine o'clock called to order.

The Heuse went into Committee on the Cali-

formia question.

Mr. MEADE made a strong Southbrn speech.

Mr. HUBEADE made a strong Southbrn speech.

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North, for their own good, that they had better allow them a portion of the territories. Any jugging

to keep them out of it will not satisfy them. He claimed for slaves a far happier lot than many free whites in Europe and America. The Committee rose, and the House, at a quarter to ten o'clock, adjourned.

Markets .... New-Onleans, June 5. The sales of Cotton for the last three days are limited to 4,000 takes, with a bravy market. Middling may be quoted at 11 to 11 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 1

Markets ... Bat. Timour, June 5. The market for all descriptions of FLOUR and GRAIN is unchanged. WHISKY sells at 27c.

Markets ... Burrato, June 6-8 P.M. Markets...Buyrat.o, June 5-8 F.M.
Reccipts within the past 24 hours are, of FLOUR, 600 bbls; Wheat 9,000 bushels; Coan, 29,000 do. The market for FLOUR is a shade firmer, but buyers and sellers being inclined to wait the receipt of their le ters per America, do not agree. Michigan is held at 5 5/25 578; and Wisconsin at 52-26-579; Wheat is firm, with an active inquiry for milling, and sales of 5,000 bushels. Onto at \$1 15. Coan is the moderate request, and firm; the sales include 10,000 bushels at 50c for mixed Western. Fariours from main very dull.

Markets ... ALBANY, June 6. The receipts since yesterday by Canal are Figure 4,000 bbls: WHEAT, 2,500 bash; Corn, 14,000 do There is nothing doing in our market to-day worth tele-graphing.

The New-York City Industrial Congress Owing to the late hour that this meeting of Dele gates adjourned on Wednesday evening, our reporters were unable to furnish a fuller report for Thursday's paper. The Congress organized on motion of John H. Keyser, by calling BARTHOLO-MEW DERHAM temporarily to the Chair; Vice-Chairmen, Thomas Nicholson, Charles McCarthy, P. J. Downey, J. G. Braubach, R. J. Pond, James Dooley and Thomas Somerville; Secretary, H. J. Crate. Messrs. Alex. Morrison, Charles McCarthy, Andrew White, Ira B. Davis and Henry Crate were then appointed a Committee on Credentials, when, after investigating all the credentials presented, a motion was made and carried to divide the House, so that it might be known who were the unaccredited Delegates. The roll of those who had presented credentials was then called, and the unaccredited Delegates were afterward received and recognized. No volunteers ap-

peared.

A Delegate moved that the representatives from the various Societies should give the number of their constituents, in order to properly apportion the representation, which was seconded by Mr. WM. S. GREGORY, and laid over until next meeting night. It was the intention of the mover to suggest that all Societies of one hundred or less members, should be entitled to one delegate, and one for each additional hundred. It was moved that a Committee of Nine be appointed to nomi nate officers. After considerable debate the motion was lost, and it was moved that " we go into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of nominating and electing officers," which was carried .-The delegates resolved themselves into Committee of the Whole, appointing Mr. DORENT Chairman, and the assistant officers as before. On taking the Chair, he thanked the members for the bonor conferred upon him, expressing his great sympathy for the objects the various branches of Industry had in organizing into benevolent, protective, associative and cooperative Societies, for benefit and protection, and trusted that this Congress would set an example to the body of the same name now sitting at Washington doing comparatively nothing. The expeditious manner in which the Workingmen disposed of the business attend. ing the organization, corroborated Mr. D's. hopes Before going into an election for officers, Mr. Dax. EL B. TAYLOR hoped the Congress would post pone the election of officers to the next session, which was lost, and various candidates proposed for presiding officer. Mr. K. ARTHUR BAILEY having the greatest number of votes recorded for him, was declared duly elected. The nominations for the other officers were afterward made, resulting, as we have previously announced, in the election of John Stephens, Parsons E. Day, John F. Mitchell and J. G. Brawbach, Vice-Pres'ts, H. J. Crate, Recording and Financial Secretary; John H. Keyser, Corresponding Secretary; David Marsh, Treasurer Vigilance Committee, Patrick Dillon, B. Derham, W. S. Gregory, Alex. Morrison, Jacob W. Seaman, T. Reddesson, and Samuel Pancost. Resolutions were then adopted to apply for the use of the City Hall, and to advertise the next meeting, which is to be called at the instance of

the Vigilance Committee and officers. The offi-cers are ex-officio members of the Vigilance Com-The most of the following named Delegates were present, took their seats, and participated in

were present,
the business:
Cordwaiters' Protective Society (Men's Branch)—Chas.
McCarthy and Redmond Sheridan.
Practical Painters' Benevolent Protective Society—Wm.
S. Gregory, Thomas Malote and E. R. Wood.
United Association of Coach Painters—Ed ward Glasse /,
United Association of Coach Painters—Ed ward Glasse /,

Practical Painters' Benevoieth Protective co.c.s., Val.
8. Gregory, Thomas Malone and E. R. Wood.
United Association of Coach Painters – Edward Glasse f,
J. Weldon, G. McDonough.
Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Protective Association—P. J.
Downry.
Window Shade Painters' Protective Union—Griffith Mor-

gan. Sash and Blind Makers' Protective Union-William H. oot and Shoemakers' Working Union-Silas N. Harn-

iton.
Porters' Protective Association—D. Campbell Henderson
House Carpenters' Benevolent Association—Havilah M Smith.

House Carpenters' Protective Association—Andrew
White, James Bassett.

white, James Bassell.

Biomingdale Carpeniers—George Cels.

Riggers' Union Association—Martin J. Brown.

Plumber' Benevoiest Society—James H. Wheeler.

Cabinet-Makers—John G Braubach.

Protective Union—George Adam, irs. B. Davis and John ommerford. Commerford.

Tobacco Pipe Makers—Denis Murney, Matthew Keogh.
United Workingmen's League—Wm. West.
Iron Moulders—Robert Irving.
Upholsterers—Charles Crux
Operative Bakers' Union—Bartholomew Derham, Alex.
oortison.

Morrison.

Brotherhood of the Union, Ouvrier Circle, No. 3—Parsons
E. Dsy, Israel Peck, David Marah
Bookbinders, Pocket-Book and Paper-Box Makers—Jno.

Bookbinders, Pocket-Book and Paper-Box Makers—Jno.
C Teedt.
Coopers' Protective Union, No.1—Joshua A. Heath.
Coopers' Protective Union, No.1—Joshua A. Heath.
Central Commission of the United Trades—Measrs, Weitling, Kanimann, Hofer, Braubach and Beckmeir.
Mechanics' Mutual Protection, No. 41—Ben. Price, Gilbert C. Dean, Seephen Brooker.
Journeymen Hat. Finishers—Adolphus J. Johnson, Nelscou Crawford and Francis C. Lourel.
Gold and Silver Aritans, and [Manufacturing Jewelers—B. C. Pond.
Journeymen Silversmiths' Protective and Beneficial As-

R C. Pond.

Journeymen Silversmiths' Protective and Beneficial Association—John Lowe and Joseph Addington.

Steam Botler Makers' Protective Society—John M. Wilson and John O'Hara.

Mechanics' Mutual Protection, No. 19—Geo. R. Clark.

Gigar Makers—Win. Colony, Charles Wagenfuhr and table Scalin.

John Scullin. Slove-Makers—David Morgan, John H. Keyser. Eleventh Ward National Reform Association.—John

Eleventh Ward National Reform Association.—John B. Brennan.

"Church of Humanity"—K. Arthur Balley.
Central National Reform Association—Geo. H. Evans, and Wm. Rowe.
Sallors.—Wasson G. Haynes.
Sallors.—Wasson G. Haynes.
Brotherhood of the Union, (Nazarene Circle, of the Eleventh Ward.—Jacob W. Seaman, Egbert S. Manning and Daniel C. Smith.
From the Social Reform Society, Economical Exchange Association, and the Benevolent Society of Social Reformers—John O. Hund, Justav Sars, Frederic Weiss.
Chronopress Frinters—Abs. Honeyweil.
Benevolent Dyers' Association—Robert Donaldson and T. Redderson.
Frinters' Union—Horace Greeley (absent) and Heary J. Craie.

Craic.

Brush Makers.—Wm. Wainwright
Seventeenth Ward Land Aeform Association.—Wm. V.
Sarr, Francis M. Smith and A. W. Day.
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers' Association.—Charles A.
Guinan, J. Willis and Wm. He witt.

Smiths and Whee, wrights—Philip Hassinger and Louis Jonessche.

Marble Poilsbers—Yhomas Somerville, Arthur Gonlan and Michael Rigney.

Mechanics Mutual Protection, No. 11.—J. Steners, John P. Mitteell, Saminel Parcoast.

Laborers' Union Beneroleni Society—Patrick Dillon, Thomas Nichael Doberg and Daniel S. Taylor. Operative Bakers' Industrial Association of 54 Houston. Michael Doberg and Daniel S. Taylor. Operative Bakers' Industrial Association of 54 Houston. She Sawyers—Joseph Eustace.

At length the Laborers of our City have formed a contral organization, and a most nowerful one too.

a central organization, and a most powerful one too, in which the most of the branches of Industry is represented. We trust that no class of workingmen will be unrepresented at the next session of the Congress, and we are pleased to learn that the Societies which are about to meet will also move in

Eighty-three delegates were present, and all seemed animated by an earnest zeal, which augurs that something will be done to render work-ing men less dependent on the fluctuations of trade and the caprices of the employers than they have hitherto been.

The daily and Sunday papers, Young America, the People's Weekly Journal, Beston Protective Union, America's Own, the American Chronopress, and all other papers friendly to Labor Protection, are remarked to publish these delegates and a sketch of the proceedings.

The Visilance Committee (including the officers) meet this evening at 71 o'clock, at the Rainbow Coffee House, Beekman al near Nassau.

## LABOR MOVEMENTS.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT .- The Licensed Public Porters Protective Union, the Carvers Protective Union, and a German Socialist lecture by C. A. Forsch, at Mechanics Hall, Hester-st between Elizabeth and Mott-sis.; the Car-penters at Cenvention Hall, Wooster-st near Bleeker; the Dry Goods Clerks' Mutual Benefit and Protective Asso. lation, at the College of Physicians, Grosby-st.; Jeweiers, (36 Pearl-at.; Watchmakers, at Schoelder's, 22 Beekman-st.; the Dyers, Pressers, Preparers, and Finishers, at E. Richter's, 55 Forsyth-st. between Hester and Walker sts, Let all attend.

TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS.

The above business has elected Dennis Murray nd Matthew Keagh delegates to the Workingmen.a Co and Mathew Keagh delegates to the Workingmens Congress. The Committee in the name of the unprotected artisan returns thanks to the public for the eagerness with which they have come forward to sign their petitions to amend the existing Tariff law, and hopes that the liberal Press will aid in the encouragement of all articles of home manufacture, by which means the artisans of this country may hold that position in society due to takent and industry.

BRICKLATERS AND PLASTERERS.—At the last

meeting of this Protective Association, Mr. McCLOSKEY presiding, the report of the Committee on the Constitution was unanimously accepted, and the society may now be said to be completely organized. Initiation fee \$5, and monthly dues 12; cents.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS' SOCIETY.-The second general meeting of this Society was held at the "Rainbow," 194 William-st. last night. John Elliott, Chairman; Charles Hart, Secretary, Messrs, C. Hart and Frederic Wogram were appointed delegates to the Industrial Congress. Nine new members were enrolled A Committee was appointed to draft a scale of prices. Any Lithograph Frinter can become a member of this Society by paying an instalment of \$1. Adjourned to next Thursday, at such place as the Committee shall indicate.

MISSOURI .- The Whigs of the Ist. District of Mis souri in Convention at Cape Girardeau have nominated John F. Darby as their candidate for Congress. The principal candidates for the nomination were Mr. DARBY, SAMUEL CARUTHERS of Madison and Col. A. B. CHAMBERS of the St. Louis Repub

THE CUBAN EXPOITION-STEAMER CREOLE -We learn from Mr. Bonner, a passenger in the J. G. Anderson, from Key West, that the Captain of the steamer Creole, latety engaged in the Cuban affair, had been arrested and was on trial at Key West, when he (Bonner) left. Several others en gaged in the expedition, had been arrested, but the greater part of them had left for "parts unknown."

# Our Relations with Spain and Portugal.

The Journal of Commerce has the following: The Journal of Commerce has the following:

Washington, Wednesday, June 3.

The Spanish Minister will soon present, under proper instructions, a demand upon our Government for indemnity, on account of the late piratical invasion of Cuba, by parties organized in the United States, and upon their escape sheltered and protected by the United States. The amount of indemnity will be every large. The Isabel, it is surmised, will bring dispatches to the Spanish Minister. She will arrive on the 9th. The demand for indemnity will be soon after unyed, and accommendent to the spanish will be soon after unyed, and accommendent. indemnity will be soon after urged, and accompa-nied by documentary evidence of the ravages com-mitted by the American invaders. The British and French Ministers will make strong remon-strances against the permission by the United States of the violation of treaty obligations and na-

Mr. Clay, our Minister to Portugal, is on his way home. The Government refused indemnity in the Fayal case. The President will recommend re-

# THE GREAT TORPEDO CASE.

Examination of One-Eyed Thompson. EIGHTH DAY .... THURSDAY, June 6 The case was summed up this morning by Mr.

Smith for defense and Mr. Phillips for prosecution. Justice Osborne will give his decision on Friday

## LAW COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.—Circuit Court.

-Nos. 664, 683, 700, 90, 683, 703, 673, 685, 703, 711, 714, 715, 717, 718, 719.

Common Piesse—Part I.—Nos. 869, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 179, 181. Part II.—Nos. 106, 224, 654, 56, 354, 372, 374, 378, 378, 580, 582, 384, 385, 389, 590.

Superior Court.—Nos. 8, 21, 35, 62, 68, 73, 74, 76, 491, 79, 81, 93, 84, 85, 87, 93, 187, 94, 95, 96, 87, 99, 100, 46, 50, 17, 36.

D. Tompford. Lo. Transferred.—Nos. 26, 25, 29, 32, 34 to 42, 45, 46, 47, 10, 17, 22, 43.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Neison.—
Some further verdlets were taken for plaintiffs in relation
to sails for ejectment as to the Clarke estate as Cheisea.
The trial of James Morrissey, indicted for larceny, in
taking a watch, a sovereign and a pair of spectacles, the
property of Miss Dilarcey, with whom he came passenger, and attended, in the ship Andrew Foster. [This case
will be recollected. Miss D. had been abducted, it was
said, from Baltimore several years since, and subsequently
became a nut in a convect in England, and was returning
to her friends in New-York, but died when near port. [The
Jury found him guilty.

CIRCUIT COURT .- De Peyster & Whitmarsh vs Sun Mutual insurance Ce—To recover insurance on brig Alfred risammond, the suit relative to which was nonsulted in 1445, but sent back for trial, already referred to. Some law points were raised. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$9,615, being

swo points were raised. Sorticle of particles, such cong smount and interest. Before Judge Mitchell—Alfred Carhart vs. Litisa Ana Carhart.—This is a suit for Divorce, on the ground of infidelity, in which Mrs. C. declares she is innocent, and has demanded an open trial by jury. Several witnesses were examined, whose lestimony was favorable to the lady's character. The case will be continued this forenoun. SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge Paine .- Pater

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Paine.—Peter Homil vs Patrick McBride.—The parties are brothers in-law. White at the foot of Houston-st one day, with others, attending a funeral to Williamsburgh, it is said defendant lifted his whip and said, "You d-d thief, I'll liek you." Action is brought for slander. Verdict for plaintiff, \$51. A suit for the alleged assault and battery was also brought on, but nonsuited.

RIOT ON LEGGETT'S GAP RAILEGAD.—A riot occurred among the Irish laborers on this road some ten days since. The parties were natives of Cork and natives of Connaught; one drove the other off the line and the defeated party returned other off the line and the deleated party returned a few days after armed with gans, pistols, pitch-forks and clubs. A general skirmish ensued, in which several hundred were engaged. After occasional fighting for a day or two, one party left, and quiet was restored. One man was killed and a number were wounded, several badly.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRADT's National Gallery of Daguerreotypes, 205 and 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Strangers and citi-zens are respectfully invited to examine the specimens. CREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE MEDICAL WORLD:

Far Neither the introduction of sarssparilis, nor any other medical discovery of modern times, produced a secastion equal to that created by Sportra's Cod Liver Oil Candy. People have found out that as a cure for coughs, coide and all lung complaints, it actually performs all that the inventor promises, restoring the organs of respiration to healthy action with a certainty and dispatch that almost transcend belief. The medical men hold up their hands in silent wonder; the public go in crowds to the depot, 118 Bowery, in order to obtain the precious remedy. Its price

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE CHINESE D. SUTY has been recognized by Mr. Barmen, and will remain here a little longer we botton before the takes her tour of ch. or saidon through our countries are experies English rapidity, and see her facility in arrhanshoughts with us increases, the less turns more and mappenessesing and attractive. The Chinese Museum is a greatest piace of reservacew in New York.

greatest place of tracel, town in New York.

FF "The Dauxard" is one of those affecting damas that appeal at once to the human heart. Its great nearly its territory life her reality and its awful picture of the fact of the tracelly and its awful picture of the fact of the tracelly as well as a superior of the tracelly and the fact decorated atmirchly reasons the Drunkard, and with a fieldly to mature that is here, presently thrilling. We shudder to think of the acquist he posteries. No man can see him in this part wellowing awearing to "touch not heard!" now" ardent spirits.

Ninton-Jerrola's councily of the Capitala, is produced this evening. The reactive measure may good harms.

GENIN'S ROCKY MUUNTAIN BEAVER.

GENIN'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVEL.

18 There was a time when a Beaver Hat said a Heavy
Hat was synonymers terms, CENIN would ask of any
one who has seen one of his Rocky Mountain Beaver for
the present searon, if horozoney and beauty are not the first
liess that they suggest? As you price them in the hand,
trey seem almost light enough to first off in the aimse. Ley seem almost light enough to float off in the aimsphere unsupported, and but for the protection they afford from the sometime, the weares would hardly be conscious that there was any pressure upon his brow. The shape is the hears ideal of elegances, and in recluees and superficing of finish, they stand atoms among the base of the scarce.

GENIN, 214 fire-alway, oppositin St. Paris.

ANTINCIDENT -So great is the rush for Knox's Union Har, that he finds considerable difficulty in amplying the demands of his customers. A gentleman, yesterday, fear a selves, that he would be unable to obtain one, threw down a twenty shilling piece, seized a bat and enemosed. In the evening he returned, saying it didn't fit him. Knox re-membered the incident and advised him to be more particupar in his selections for the future. The Union Hat is wondrous popular, and everybody should call on Knox, 128 Fulton-st. and secure one.

A WORD TO ANTI-VEGETARIANS.

A WORD TO ANTI-VEGETARIANS.

TO GRAIN presumes that no man ever wore a regulable hat, whether from Panama, Leghorn, or New-England,
without being annoyed and inconvenienced. In the
"Union Hat," which he has brought out this senson, the
inventor has combined the lightness and coolness of the
facest straw with a degree of firmness which prevents the
fabric from losing its shape, and with a free and easy gracefulness of model which has never been equalited in any summer hat manufactured in this country. The improvements recently introduced by Genna, have enabled him to produce a feit hat, (with sufficient amplitude of brim for the purpose of shade,) of less veryalt than the Pansas, He invites all who consider straws a nuisance to examine

this cheap and beautiful substitute.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Panla.

The Lucky Number.—When lotteries were in fashion the dabbiers in that species of amusement were very solicitous to have a "lucky number." The luckiest number for a sensible man who wants a splendid sult fifty per cent under fashionable prices, is 76 Fulton-st. Rocker's great Clothing Emporium. The "Gentleman's Hai," par excellence or the see

The "Gentleman's Hai," par excellence or the ses-son, is Espenscheid's beautiful and brilliant Rocky Mou-tain Silver Beaver. In form, color and lightness it is un-rivalled. Every one of his hats is finished under Espe-scheld's personal supervision. He can afford them at \$1; warranied superior to the Broadway \$4.50 ones. ZEPHYR UNDER-SHIRTS.—This superior article to be lad ZEPRYR UNDER-SHIRTS.—This superior are con-at the New-York Stocking Factory, 104 Bowery, New-York, are composed of a material that is delighted to wear and absorb 'perspiration—are very elastic, ward of chills, unshrinkable when washed, and for health and com-fort can hardly be supessed.

A New and Elegant, Article.—Patent Tapestry, Tares.
Ply and Patent Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting, an entire test and beauliful article, never before presented to the New-York public, and positively cannot be found in any other warehouse in the States, but at the celebrated Cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, 59 Bowery, Hikkey ANDERSON'S. The introduction of this new and beautiful article, which will meet the views of economists and connoisecurs, has been attended with enormous expense.

They have only to be seen to be appreciated. Their richness and elegance cannot fall to please the most fastidious

in taste. Purchasers of carpets are invited particularly to visit the six spacious show rooms of that famous charp carpet warehouse and examine that recherche style of car-

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CITY

Cash Talloring Establishment of Epwann Fax, 202

Broadway, is removed to the new building adjoining the
Astor House, Barclay-st. This extensive and spleads
room can be entered from 12 Vesey and 6 Barclay st.
where he proposes carrying on his business until his new
store is rebuilt and finished upon the site of the Chemica
Bank, between the Museum and the justly popular Hai and
Cap establishment of Mr. Genin, 214 Broadway.

The proprietor, impelied by a high sense of duty, avails
himself of the present opportunity of returning his grassful
acknowledgments to his numerous friends and parcons for
the great patronage extended to him for a series of years;

the great patronage extended to him for a series of years; and in the enlargement of his business he is alone actuated by the desire to meet the wants, fully, of the daily increase

The many facilities which he possesses in the imports tion of superior Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and the purchase of Domestic Goods, being always effected on the Cash principle, enables him to hold forth advantages which

READER! DID YOU EVER THINK What made a prosent from the Old Country so highly prized? Is it simply that it came across the water, and is the gift of a friend? peculiarly neat, or rich, or beautiful—something, whether costly or not, that he could not obtain at the shops in this

The desire to obtain this class of fancy articles, both for The desire to could be personal use and for tokens of friendship, has increased with the frequency of intercourse between the Old and New World. But it has not been possible to gradify the New World. But it has not been positive to grainy as desire until the present season, or indeed until a few weets since. One of our townsmen has had enterprise enough to provide a bountiful supply—of which fact any person can satisfy himself by calling at the splendid establishment of GEO. W. TUTTLE, 345 Broadway.

All we have to say it, if you would see one of the gor-geous fancy stores of London or Paris, without the expense of going there, you have only to cross the threshold of

THE EMPORIUM," and you have your wish. If you go to look, simply, your eyes will be feasted. If you wish anything choice and elegant, as well as useful either for yourself or your friends, there you have it. Old and young, high and low, rich and poor, can not only have their present wants supplied, but, our word for it, they will not go away without feeling some new wants arms.

BUEN & WOODMAN, Altorneys, Mineral Point, Wisconsin, will leave for Sacramento City, per steamer Philadelphia on the 13th inst, where he will give his per fore sailing at the office Rodgers & Woodman, 49 Wil

CALIFORNIA.-CYRUS WOODMAN, of the firm of Wash-

cotton, silk and lamil's wool Shirts and Drawers of light but strong and durable; also a fine variety of other kinds of Drawers, weil fashloned and strongly made at low prices. Shirts, sure to fit the form of the wearst, made.

J. F. SANXAY, 146 William st.

(one door above Falton) Read the following testimonial of Prof. REID:
NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, June 5, 1896.

I have snalyzed Emanuel Lyon's Magnetic Powder, for the destruction of insects, and certify that it is entirely free from mineral or other corrosive poison. As the resul of my examination, I would say that it is a comi various vegetable substances having a peculiar influence

on the insect kingdom, and that it may be used with per-fect safety. In reference to its utility, its effects are assoishing. I believe it to be a skillfully prepared substance by which a valuable result is attained, which does effect what Mr. Lvon says, and is well deserving of public patronage.

LAWRENCE REID,

E. Lyon's Depot, 420 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S PELMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of comprision, bronchitis, &c. is a medicine composed entirely from the vegetable singdom. It does not contain a particle from me vegetable sidgdom. It does not contain a particular of calomei or of lum, or any other deleterious drug, or any other deleterious drug, or any thing tending to weaken the system. On the contrary, the roots and herbs of which it is composed are perfectly harmless, and may be used with entire safety by the most delicate and debilitated constitutions. For sale at 81 Barclay at by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., who are the General Agents for New York and yieldits. New-York and vicinity.

Our assortment of first quality ready-made gard comprises various new styles, Business and Tr. Frocks, Sacks, Dress and Frock Costs, Light Ove Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

WM. T. JENNINGS, 251 Broadway, Opposite the Park Founds